this debate; and the motive with the tiwes done makes it worse. A representa-of the people, pretending friendship for a meas-but who, for his own personal purposes and aggrandizement, is willing to render it odious to House and destroy its prospects of success, uld and will be classed amongst those false

remarks of that honorable gentleman in another regard. He takes me to task for the manner in which I discharge my duties as the representative of my district, and expresses mortification—yes, sir, mortification!!—that I did not vote for the Tennessee river anon!—that I did not vote for the Lennessee river appropriation. I do not propose to repeat, and I may not even allude to all of the officious remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee in regard to myself. I will not say they were impertinent. I am not in the habit of using harsh or insulting language on this floor. He says I debate after the "Socratic" manfloor. He says I debate after the "Socratic" manner. I wish I could return the compliment; he must excuse me, however. I may have erred in asking questions of gentlemen while debating the river and harbor bill. I certainly erred as far as the gentleman was concerned; for I soon found, to my astonishment, he knew nothing, or but title, of the matter about which he was endeavoring to debate I labored to obtain the floor to give my own views at length, as well as to present the facts as they exist in relation to the Tennessee river. I failed in my efforts, and the only mode I had left me, by which I could get the facts before the House, was to make inquiries—to ask questions: in that way I which I could get the facts before the House, was to make inquiries—to ask questions: in that way I hoped to accomplish my purpose. He spoke of my giving forth rays of light. I am glad, sir, that even by asking questions I was able to give the gentleman light; I hope it will not always "shine in darkness." I could have wished his own rays had been stronger and more vivid; they were, however, very pale and sickly.

and sickly.

That honorable member was favored with the floor—had, or should have had, before him the reports of the various able officers of the government exhibiting the facts—and I had supposed would have explained the improvement around the Muscle shoals, its present condition, the amount of work done, and the cost of it, as well as the amount to be done and the estimate of its cost; also the importance, both in a commercial and military point of view, in removing those obstructions. But, sir, I never witnessed in all my life such a ruthless and cold-blooded butchery of a subject; it was cruel and

bill was under consideration: it would afford me pleasure to do so now, if it were proper to do it upon this bill. I will not, however, press it improperly upon the notice of this committee, out of place and season, as the gentleman has done. I will content myself for the present by saying, that if the rivers contained in the river and harbor bill are national or constitutional, so is the Tennessee. It runs through the same to others, states and between States; is navigable with the exception of these obstructions, for some eight and or the same to others, after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here the same to others, after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression; and on the very after my arrival here this ression.

Daily Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 5, 1846

VOLUME II.

I have said, or if I have not, I intend now to say, that the system is not only unjust in all of its bearings upon the different sections of the country, but it is kept up by log-rolling and bargaining—that it is the child of corruption, and ever has been. I undertake to say in my place here that no such general bill has ever passed the Congress of the United States, which was not, to a greater or lesser extent, indebted to such corrupt combinations for its success; and if the secret history and influences of such bills could be known, they would disclose the fact. I am ready to admit that there is one class of representatives and constituency who would vote for such bills without having any item in them in their "immediate locality," but they do so from a motive such bills without having any item in them in their "immediate locality," but they do so from a motive equally sordid—I mean those who support it because they view it as a branch, and an important branch of the protective policy. Those who are for high duties for the purpose of protection, are willing to vote money for internal improvements, or almost anything else. They are for large expenditures, that they may create a vacuum in the public treasury, to be replenished by high protective duties; but I defy you to show me a good free trade man—I mean one who is honestly for low taxes tures, that they may create a vacuum in the public treasury, to be replenished by high protective duties; but I defy you to show me a good free trade man—I mean one who is honestly for low taxes—who is at the same time in favor of the system of internal improvements, unless he has an object in his own State or district for which he wants a like appropriation. Such an individual cannot be found: if he can, I challenge gentlemen to name him. I will not refer to the course of others as a guide to my action; they were but men, and, like myself, liable to err. I am acting for my constituents and for my country, under the solem obligations and responsibilities incident to the capacity in which I act. I will do what I believe to be right, and meet the consequences; if my constituents differ with me, they will say so. While they are kind and indulgent upon all subjects, they are fearless and intelligent, and will hold me to a proper responsibility; and they know me too well to believe for a moment that I love office so dearly as to degrade myself by yielding up or abandoning principles which I believe to be sound and calculated to promote the best interests of the country, and advocate those which I believe in my conscience are unjust and ruinous in practice, or that I will stand in the way of the consummation of their well-ascertained wishes. I value too highly the little character I may have earned in the public service to forfeit it for the mere purpose of retaining or acquiring office.

The honorable member says the appropriation was defeated by false friends. If he means to say I was, or am now, a false friend, I tell him he speaks for fairing foor can well doubt; and he has this day given what I consider the most conclusive evidence of it.

Mr. Chairman, I did not vote in the House on the

finat honorable member was lavored with the reports of the various able officers of the government exhibiting the facts—and I had supposed would have explained the improvement around the Muscle shoals, its present condition, the amount to be done and the cost of it, as well as the amount to be done and the cost of it, as well as the amount to be done and the cost of it, as well as the amount to be done and the estimate of its cost; also the improvement around and military point of view, in removing those obstructions. But, sir, I never witnessed in all my life such a ruthless and cold-blooded butchery of a subject; it was cruel and inhumen. Instead of reading the reports to which I bave referred, he failed to give the information which they afforded, and which any other member of this House but himself would have considered most important for the proper understanding of the subject; hence my asking questions. I wanted the House and the country to learn the true state and condition of the improvement and the obstructions, as well as the great importance of the stream, which the gentleman failed to give.

I was then, and am now, (unless the distinguished member from Tennessee has superseded me,) the representative of the district in which the work has been done. The obstructions, or nearly all off them, are in my district. Some of my constituents desire an appropriation to appropriation to appropriate step to the Tennesse of the stream, and as the great importance of the stream, which the gentleman failed to give.

I was then, and am now, (unless the distinguished member from Tennessee has superseded me,) the representative of the district in which the work has been done. The obstructions, or nearly all of them, of both parties, holding a different opinion as to their wishes, and as they had no opportunity beginning as the freat propriation to appropriation to appropriation to appropriation, I can be appropriated to the manual to the more appropriation, I can be appropriated to the free the most contained to give

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THE STATE OF THE CONTROLL

fators to the whole people, it will tumble into ruins. The friends of the system know this, and will never consent to make it universal; they will combine until they get strength to carry it, and leave the rest to be fleeced for their benefit. A protective tariff would benefit no one, if all interests, great and small, were protected to the same extent; for as soon as you protect all alike, you afford protection to none; you destroy the inequality. The consequence is, that no one is benefited over the rest, and the system, of course, fails.

Such has been the history of protection in Great Britain, where it is now in the very act of being

seed for the first concentration of short of the section of the se

voted for them, and moved and space to reconsuler as a punishment to the friends of the bill, with a view to thwart them, and thereby force them to reinstate the Teonessee river against their own judgments, then my charge is sustained; if, however, he believed them wrong when he voted for them, but gave the vote to secure the passage of his item, then also is my charge fully sustained. The facts are that he voted with the friends of the bill until they hand to write with a manufactary and then he not man suppose he had, from honest reflection, in that brief space of time, changed his opinion? Surely not—he will not say so himself, then why change his vote? Sir, it must have been because he saw that the friends of the bill want-Tenessee river, and that they would not vote for that river. As I have already remarked, it then becomes a subject of inquiry why he voted for the previous items. Was it because he thought they ought to pass? He will not say so; for as soon as he lost his own favorite item, he voted to reconsider. Then air I feel authorized in charging that

make the remarks I have just submitted to the committee.

A few words as to the true point before us. I intend to make a motion to strike from this bill everything relating to marine hospitals. I have in notatility to the seamen who are to be benefited by it—none at all—but the contrary; and so long as the appropriations were made out of the hospitual fund, I had not the least objection to it. The government is the mere agent or trustee for the collections and distribution of the fund; and because it is amount does not prove to be equal to the demands, the government is now called on to make up the deficiency out of its own funds: that I consider wrong. If the hospital fund is not sufficient for the purpose, raise the tax, or abolish the system. If you consent to fasten annual, a system upon the general treasury, you will soon have an immense poor-house system to manage. Sir, you had quite as well provide poor-houses, horpitals, or whatever cleay out may please to call them, for the sick and disabled of any other class or calling of our fellow-citizens. Suppose a bill should be presented for consideration to build hospitals for the sick and disabled of any other class with a would this House as a your appropriations to that find, I will go the will you; but you had just as well appropriate the money of the treasury to a new class who have never paid a cent, as to appropriate out of it an amount beyond the hospital fund, I will go the will you; but you had just as well appropriate the money of the treasury to a new class who have never paid a cent, as to appropriate out of it an amount beyond the hospital fund. See the constitution of the constitution of the government to act as the friend of the examina, and, free of expense, to collect from each not eventy cents a month, which was to form a general fund for the care, protection, and confort of that class of our population in any part of the seaman, and, free of expense, to collect from each of the propose of the system in its inception was for the government t

Mr. DODGE rose and said:

I deeply regret, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Ravissox] should have made the speech which he has deemed it proper to make in opposition to this bill. He has again appealed to those sectional prejudices and passions which were so successfully invoked at the last session of Congress to effect a reduction in the boundaries of the proposed State of Iowa. It was not then avowed that the pruning-knife was to be applied to lows, because of the annexation of Texas; but, sir, that avowal was not necessary; and if the proposed State of the proposed State of Iowa. It was not then avowed that the pruning-knife was to be applied to lows, because of the annexation of Texas; but, sir, that avowal was not necessary; and if the proposed State of the secondaries of the time this House was excited and convulsed by the discussion of that great question, a gentleman from Indiania, not now a member of this House, [Mr. Sample,] wandered from the question under debate to drag in the boundaries of Iowa, and that, to observe the House had ever been asked to consider the proposed state of the House had ever been asked to consider the proposed state of the House had ever been asked to consider the proposed state of the House had ever been asked to consider the proposed state of the House had ever been asked to consider the proposed state of th

sider them.

The area which we asked for our State

NUMBER 82.

bill.

Mr. Vinton moved an amendment, fixing the 43d parallel as the northern boundary, and addressed the House at length in opposition to the bill, and in support of his amendment.

Mr. Douga again rose and said: Mr. Chairman, I should be recreant to my representative obligations, and faithless to a generous and confiding constituency, did I not oppose with my voice and with whatever other means I can control, the amendment which has just been moved by the member from Ohio, [Mr. Vinton.] who it seems has taken the people of Iowa, and the State to be formed therein, under his especial guardianahip and control. He hasseized this occasion to repeat, in substance and

under his especial guardianship and control. He hasseized this occasion to repeat, in substance and almost in words, the speech which he made at the last session, and which then resulted in bringing upon the people of lows all the evils and inconveniences to which they have since been subjected. He states, that at the last seasion this subject of creating new States beyond the Mississippi excited more interest in this House than any other save the Texas question; that it was fully and ably debated, and that the deliberate judgment of the House was a decision against the "inordinate dimensions" asked for by Iowa; and that the has heard no good reason why the House should alter that decision. It is true, sir, for the first time in the history of the formation of new States, where there was no classing with any old State, that Congress laid the heavy hand of power upon us; there was no classing with any old S Congress laid the heavy hand of power but it is not the fact that, in the selection boundary then forced upon Iowa, there

be time at which the bill was to be seen on it does body.

But the gentleman says he has heard no reasons given why the boundaries of the last session are not the most suitable boundaries. Sir, when the passions of men are inflamed, and their judgments warped by sectional jeslousies, they will listen to neither reason nor argument. In the protest which

were imposed upon us, I stated then, and I repeat now, that they interposed an artificial line between us and our great western river, the Missouri, that that and our great western river, the Missouri; that it at tine cut in twain our greatest interior river, the Des Moines—a steam which, rising in the northwest portion of our contemplated State, courses to the southeast, running for many miles almost equidistant between the Missouri and Mississippi, into which it discharges itself. The Des Moines is now provided that the state of which it discharges itself. The Des Moinrs is now a vergable for a considerable portion of the year, and is susceptible, with the greatest facility and slightest expenditure, of being made so for many buddred miles, at all seasons of the year, when not obstructed by ice. The country through which it runs is one of unsurpassed fertility, and is now becoming densely subabited. From the central position of this river, and its other advantages, there was very large portion of the people of lows who

made against those boundaries at the time they

obstructed by ice. The country through which it runs is one of unsurpassed ferthity, and is now becoming densely inhabited. From the central position of this river, and its other advantages, there are a very large portion of the people of Iowa who believe and deaire that their ultimate seat of government should be upon it. Looking to a connexion with the Pacific coast and the Asiatic trade, the boundary of the Missouri river is of the utmost importance to us, as it is to any system of internal improvements by which our Mississippi and Missouri towns are to be connected. The act of the last session withheld from us this western boundary, and as a consequence, drove a large number of our people from the support of the constitution. The gentleman says that the wishes and feelings of the people of Iowa ought to be utterly disregarded; that Congress should look only at what was dictated by public policy and the danger of future disusion, and so os. God forbid that that gentleman should ever have it in his power to dictate for a moment the course of policy that should be adopted by the people of these United States.

Sir, if his views of public policy had controlled and shaped the legislation of this country, there would be now no people in Iowa, nor State boundaries to be fixed. But the policy of the gentleman had at least one virtue, that of consistency. He has held a seat on this floor for nearly twenty years as a sypresenfasive from a western State, during which time he has been the constant, stern, undeviating, eternal opponent of pre-emption rights, of the graduation of the price of the public lands and of almost every other measure in which the people of the West have felt an interest. Sir, we might listen to these arguments in favor of western interests, if they did not come from one who, although a western man, has ever been found voting to dany the humble pioneer the right of preference in the purchase of his home. When has the gentleman from Ohio ever failed to join with his Atlantic allies, with whom he i erring this mammoth political power upon us, when he object is avowed that it is done to enable us o control them. They must surely think we will be much kinder masters than I have ever found

them to be.

If, Mr. Chairman, I remember aright, the brightest sprig in the chaplet of renown which adorns the gentleman's brow was placed there because of his great and memorable services, not, sir, in battling for small States in the west, but for his almost superhuman efforts in extending the boundaries of Ohio, so as to take from the then feeble and dependent Territory of Michigan a large portion of her rightful limits. On that occasion, and for the purpose of enlarging his own State, the gentleman could override and break down the ordinance of 1787—a compact declared to be unalterable, except by the consent of the parties to its formation, and which the venerable ex-President of the United States [Mr. Adams] then declared to be as binding as any aw which had ever been enacted, "human or divine." Arguments against our boundaries may come with some propriety from that gentleman, when he gives us a practical illustration of the doctrines which he now preaches. We will listen to them with more composure coming from that quarter, when Ohio consents to restore to Michigan the territory which she wrested from her; Indiana also, Illinios the fourteen counties, the finest in the State, which she has taken from Wisconsin; and Michigan the large slice which she also got out of the same plundered territory, to compensate her for that which was wrung from her, almost at the point or the bayonax, in a comess in which brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the act for our ad-

Mr. Chairman, I trust that the act for Mr. Chairman, I trust that the act for our admission is not again to be shackled with conditions. I admonish the majority of this House that if the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio is to prevail, they might as well pass an act for our perpetual exclusion from the Union. Sir, the people of Iowa will never acquiesce in it.

After some exchanatory remarks from Mesers. Vinton and Thurman, the question was taken, and there were 92 who voted for the bill, and 63 against it.

By Wm. Marshall, Auctioneer. ARRIAGES and harness at auction.

On Thursday afternoon, 6th August, a 5½ clock, 1 shall sell, in front of my store, a very andsome lot of carriages, harness, &c.—viz:

Buggies with and without top.

Rockaways with standing and falling tops, for wo and four persons.

wo and four persons. Close square carriages, for four and six persons Close Rockaways, for six persons.

Clarence carriages.
Very light square carryall.
Also, several second-hand carriages.
Double and single harness, saddles, bridles, &c.
WM. MARSHALL,
Auctioneer. August 1-dts

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY may be had at a pleasant and healthy location on the Columbia turnpike, five miles from the Long Bridge. Horases and carriages can be furnished, if wanted. July 30— LEWIS BAILEY.

HOBRON. John's Tobacco.—McClerr & Clements have been established agents for this unequalled tobacco, and have just received a large invoice of it, which they offer at wholesale or retail, on the most liberal terms of the manufacturer, at their drug and chemical store, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Fuller's Hotel, Washington. August 1—2wif

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND Strangers leaving the City.--J. H. Gibbs, successor to S. Parker, begs to call the attention of the public generally to his elegant and extensive assortment of French fancy goods, a supply of which he is constantly receiving, and from which may be selected a variety of tasteful and appropriate articles for agreement.

propriate articles for presents.

His stock of perfumery, gloves, combs, hair brushes, fans, work-boxes, reticules, &c., cannot be aurpassed in the city of Washington, and the ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to call and purchase.

Fancy and Ornamental Hair Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th atrects. Aug 1—3tif

Aug 1—3tif

TOUSE AND FURNITURE for rent
That desirable property on I street, between 16th and 17th streets west, formerly occupied by Mrs. Com. Stewart, and more recently by the Chevaller Hulseman, is now, together with the furniture, offered for rent. The whole establishment has lately been put in excellent order, and forms a most desirable residence for a small family.

Persons disposed to rent will be pleased to make application on the premises, where they can see the state of the house and the furniture, and where all necessary information will be given.

Aug. 4—diflw

TO TARIFF MEN AND ANTI-TAR-STRUMEN.—For sale a first rate transit in-strument of American manufacture, cheaper than can be imported; to be seen at the mathematical, optical, and philosophical instrument manufactory, Penn-sylvania avenue, opposite Coleman's Hotel, Wash-ington city, D. C.

N. B. All instruments made in the above line on the most moderate terms. Models made or al-tered.

Aug. 4-31*

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
Lot No. 19, in square 456, forty feet front by
one hundred feet deep, with a two-story brick
house, now under rent, handsomely located on F
street, near the corner of 6th street, south side. odating. J. P. PEPPER.

FOR RENT.—A pleasant residence in the lst ward, in complete order, and possession given immediately Apply to THOS S. RAGSDALE,